STANDARD OIL'S CASE IS CLOSED

John G. Johnson Pleads for Fair Play for the Corporations.

and Oil Company, in the United States Supreme Court to-day John G. of Philadelphia made an imassigned appeal for conservatism in lealing with corporations

the conclusion of Mr. Johnson's the "momentous question." Attorney John G. Milburn, for the Standard Oil Company, characterized it. was turned over to the court. It was under advisement along with the American Tobacco Company case and a decision may be expected before the sumer recess of the court

Nowadays we hear a great deal of what is called or stigmatized as 'reactionary courts," said Mr. Johnson in his ion, "by which I understand the ourts that go to the statutes as printed and to the volumes of decisions by which the law is settled and not to the files of newspapers or to the speeches of oratorical demagogues. For myself I believe that the foundations of property-and with property, society-will be better maintained by the time honored rule of

In a moment of hysterical contemplation of the sins of others for we are ever so apt to exaggerate our ownwe are apt to mistake the extent of others' and the remedy to be applied. In the ase of these large corporations the need not for their extirpation. By their argeness the country does not suffer. Without these corporations prices would be higher, hundreds of thousands en would be deprived of employand our foreign trade would be les royed. We would have no chance illigent of them all, which by settled egislation fosters the combination which ou are asked to condemn as criminal." Replying to the statement of Frank B. Kellogg, that unless the Sherman law were enforced the Standard Oil would all independents out of business thin five years, Mr. Johnson said:

Mr. Kellogg need not fear any over

ant where it was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court *The Sherman anti-trust act was passed

reach and punish just such combinations as the Standard Oil Company," said the Attorney-General. "When it was passed the people were alarmed over the rowing power of these combinations. All the country was filled with alarm over the growing evil."

Wickersham quoted from a speech Senator Sherman to show that the author of the Sherman law had the standard's practices in mind when he advocated its passage. Senator Sherman had said that the law was intended o give the Federal Government control ver such monopolies just as the States to that time had controlled them the common law. It was meant, Mr. Sherman said, to reach combinations hat were unlawful at common law.

The Senator had recited in the debate the bill the specific acts of the Standard On Company. One case given by Senator Sherman illustrative of Standard praces was in Ohio, the Rice case, where, coording to Mr. Sherman, an attempt was made by the Standard to dictate a Federal Judge in a receivership Still another reference to Standard methods by Senator Sherman was to lestimony of A. J. Cassatt of the ylvania Railroad in 1879 of the payby his company to the Standard ates and drawbacks on competitors'

practice of demanding and re-rebates and drawbacks was the tion of the Standard's power and growth, said the Attorney Replying to the statement by in, attorney for the Standard, practices were characteristic reral trade conditions of that tickersham said: "No Standard Wickershain said: "No Standard by could justify such practices," torney-General, replying to Mr contention yesterday that the was a combination of "traders" fore not amenable to the same legal methods which the court the Northern Securities case, combination of competitive ion lines was involved said: nan act was intended

tally to manufacturing and opanies. There was some to the transmissouri decifor the transmission deci-cer the act was intended to ilroads. There never was any it was to apply to traders, ting the oftences of the Stand-ich it had laid itself liable to Sherman law the coeral said that it had "piled se and monopolistic profits" siness; that it "absolutely con-

propositions upon which the case turned, according to his conception of the case.

"First, it is the duty of the Government to define the meaning of what constitutes a restraint of trade and a monopoly." said Attorney Johnson. "The definitions given by the Government counsel are vague and indefinite." vague and indefinite.

Second, the acquisition and course of conducting a competing business does not constitute a monopoly in restraint of

trade. "Third, the combination prior to 1899 was legal.

Fourth, there was nothing violative
of the law in the transfer of the combination of 1899 to the Standard Oil of New

Fifth, no acts of the Standard since

DECISION BEFORE SUMMER

Telegrater of the Standard since is the case is identical with the Knight case and is to be determined by the judgment of the court in that case. "Commenting on the decree dissolving the Standard, Mr. Johnson exclaimed: "If one of the limbs of the organization offend, cut it off, but why resort to viviacetion? Such methods of punishment belong to the Chinese."

The attorney for the Standard read from the late Senator Hoar's definition of a "monopoly," given when the Sherman law was under consideration. Mr. Hoar put it upon the basis of "engrossing" as known to the English common law. Mr. Johnson advised the court to look to the intent of the authors of the Sherman act, of whom Senator Hoar was prominent, for a definition of "monopoly," rather than to the briefs of the Government counsel.

Mr. Johnson contended that the mere Government counsel.

Government counsel.

Mr. Johnson contended that the mere transfer of title to stock holdings from the trustees to the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey was not unlawful. "The same persons who owned the stock before the transfer still own it," said he. "The Attorney-General saw where the pinch was in this case," observed Mr. Johnson.

"He suggested that by the death of the holders of these trustees the property might be dissipated, but under the New Jersey incorporation it could go on to immortality. The Government has no right to speculate on what is to become of my property at my death. Suppose of my property at my death. Suppose the holders of these trust certificates had

of my property at my death. Suppose the holders of these trust certificates had arranged by will, perfectly legal, to protect and hold together the property which they had acquired, would any one be heard to say that it was a crime?"

He declared that the decision in the Knight case applied to the case before the court. He pointed out what he conceived would be the disastrous results of a dismemberment of pipe lines and properties and a destruction of the unities that made possible the business as it is now carried on. He declared that no unlawful acts had been shown to have been committed by the Standard of New Jersey, that there had been no exclusion from commerce of others.

When he asserted that only 11 per cent. of the "raw material" was controlled by the Standard Justice Day appeared startled, and even Chief Justice White asked for light. It transpired that Mr Johnson meant that the Standard owned only 11 per cent of the oil wells.

CORPORATION TAX ARGUED. Sharp Fire of Questions to Maxwell Evarts. Who Appears Against It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 .- "This court is not the refuge of those who complain of the competition of the world for trade unequal and unjust laws." observed the rival like Germany, the most in- Associate Justice McKenna of the United States Supreme Court this afternoon when Maxwell Evarts, who was arguing against the constitutionality of the corporation tax laws, suggested that the operation of the law was "unjust and unequal."

"But it is the refuge of those who com plain that their property is being taken by the Government without due process of law." replied the attorney.

Nickersham resumed his argument at the thought, because it exempts partnerships.

"Yes. no, yes," replied Mr. Evarts, haltingly, but finally he concluded that they would not be, and then Justice Day asked Mr. Evarts if from this illustration he could see the distinction between the franchise and the right to do business and the exercise of that right by doing business. Justice Day's question and business. Justice Day's question and explanation seewed to put him in the list of the authors of the law, President Taft, Senator Aldrich and the Attorney-General. under State statutes by the application who defined it as a tax on "doing busines and not a franchise tax on the right to do

Day, Hughes and Holmes kept firing questions at Mr. Everts, who countered by reading back at the court citations from its decisions. The performance was entertaining to members of the bar present in the court room.

entertaining to members of the bar present in the court room.

Finally Mr. Evarts made his contention clear as to why he believed the tax was upon the franchise. He said that by making the charter of the corporation by the State a condition precedent to the tax, the law excluded every business not incorporated. He said he conceded the right of the Government to tax any kind of business as such, but it could not distinguish between classes of persons "engaged in the same kind of business" taxing one, for example, as a corporation ing one, for example, as a corporation and exempting another as a partnership. Chief Justice White recited some his-Chief Justice White recited some his-tory connected with the making of the Federal Constitution to show that especial care was taken not to limit the taxing power of the Federal Government or its

lower to make classifications for taxa-The attorneys who were attacking the

CONFERENCE ON LEMONS.

Importers and Treasury Seek a Rational Basis of Damage Allowance.

Collector Loeb, Surveyor Henry and Harrison Osborne, formerly solicitor to quite the whole matter. There is something the Collector and now representing the Fruit Importers Union, went to Washington last night to attend a conference on lemons. The object of the conference is to decide the best way of finding the allowance that should be made for the deterioration of the fruit on the way from foreign ports. Mr. Loeb said there from foreign ports. Mr. Loeb said there was no question of considering fraud in the matter; it was purely an effort to formulate more exact and adequate

the matter; it was purely an entropy of the matter of the matter; it was purely an entropy of the matter of the matter; it was purely an entropy of the matter of the matter; it was purely an entropy of the matter of the matter; it was purely an entropy of the matter of the matter; it was purely an entropy of the matter; it was purely an entropy of the matter of the matter; it was purely an entropy of th

WILSON SPEAKS AS GOVERNOR

DEMOCRATIC RULE AGAIN IN JERSEY AFTER 15 YEARS.

Inaugurat Address in Line With His Speeches in the Campaign Democratte Enthusiasm and Princeton Colors He Shakes Hands With 6,000.

TRENTON, Jan. 17. With the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as Governor to-day the Republican party, dominant in New Jersey for fifteen consecutive years, surrendered the reins of government to a Democratic administration. The surrender, gracefully accomplished on the part of the losers at the polls, was heralded with enthusiasm on the part of

the Democratic hosts. Half an hour after Mr. Wilson and Gov. crowd that jammed the State House and had been driven through densely packed streets to Taylor Opera House the booming of cannon told the populace that Democracy in New Jersey had become a reality. It was then that the joy of the visiting clubs and political organizations who make use of it day by day assembled from every quarter of the assembled from every quarter of the Concerning the way of getting re-State really broke loose. From noon to forms Gov. Wilson said: midnight the festivities were prolonged without break or interruption.

Mr. Wilson came here from his home in Princeton this morning. He was followed later by the members of his family and a party of friends. The Governor-elect spent half an hour with Gov. Fort in the Executive Chamber, meeting the members of the inaugural some special group or body of your fellow committee and discussing the details citizens whose power is of the few and not of the day's proceedings. Both branches of the Legislature held brief sessions, adjourning to meet on the stage of the In the meantime the theatre had been thrown open to the holders of general admission tickets, so that by the time the more favored ones holding reservations arrived many of them were unable to even get into the building.

By the time the Governor and Governorelect arrived the place was packed from orchestra to gallery, while a great crowd surged to and fro in the street, glad to get even a glimpse of the celebrities. the stage by President Ackerman of the Senate and prayer was offered by the Rev. Henry Collin Minton, D. D. Stillness reigned while Chief Justice William S. Gummere of the Supreme Court, attired in his judicial robes, read the oath of every party committee or official as well, office, which Mr. Wilson repeated after

The commission as Governor was tied with orange and black ribbons, betokening Dr. Wilson's connection with Princeton University. The silence of the audience gave way to outbursts of cheers when Gov. Fort turned over the Great Seal of the State to his successor. In doing chain and sequence of reforms: an actual so he congratulated Gov. Wilson and the direct choice by the people of the men who State, and said:

"You have commenced right. The people already acclaim you as their tribune for civic advance and as the foe of every baneful and corrupt influence in our public life. That you may achieve the to which you may aspire is my earnest

During the delivery of his maugura,

"Mr. Kellogg need not fear any overfondness for these corporations by Judges, and he hardly need lose any sleep over their receiving any favor from juries.

"Let the channels of commerce be open in all who may desire to enter, whether wealth or with naught, but their brains and their hands, unfettered by their own improper restraints and uninterfered with by the abuse by others, and all will have been done that is wise. Beyond that lies the antagonism of irrepressible economic necessity and danger of disaster, the length and breadth of which no man can foretell."

Mr. Evarts contended that the taxing nor Mr. Johnson, who closed for the Standard Oil Company, consumed all of the time to which he was entitled.

When the case opened at noon Mr. Wickersham resumed his argument at the longer than usual to gain the sympathy of his audience, but his earnestness soon won the attention of the great assemblage. Early in his address, speaking of the opportunities and obligations of his party. Gov. Wilson said: "The gate of opportunities and obligations of his party. Gov. Wilson said: "The gate of opportunities and obligations of his party. Gov. Wilson said: "The gate of opportunities and obligations of his party. Gov. Wilson said: "The gate of opportunities and obligations of his party. Bayend that lies the antagonism of irrepressible economic necessity and danger of disaster, the length and breadth of which he was entitled.

Mr. Evarts contended that the taxing of a corporation income was a tax upon the "agencies and instrumentalities" of the State and encroached upon its soveries, the satisfaction of furthering large ends, large purposes, of being an intimate part of that slow but constant and ever hopeful force of liberty and of enlightenment that is lifting mankind from manuscript instead of speaking extemporateously. It took him a little longer than usual to gain the sympathy of his audience, but his earnestness soon wonthe attention of his party. Gov. Wilson said: The gate of opportunities and obligations of his pa

The classification also was arbitrary, he thought, because it exempts partnerships. The relation of the Government to corporations with State charters and their creation was not such as to authorize it to select them as a class and tax them as such. The State might do this because it created them. It was a franchise tax, he contended.

"Suppose your clients had taken out a charter as a corporation," inquired Justice Day, "and had done no business under the charter, would they still be subject to the tax?"

"Yes, no, yes," replied Mr. Evarts, haltingly, but finally he concluded that they would not be, and then Justice Day

"How are you going to get it?" was conthe matters referred to, the question "How are you going to get it?" was con-sidered. The Governor strongly urged the extension of the operation of the direct primaries laws.

direct primaries laws.

Of corporations generally the Governor said they are "no longer hobgoblins which have sprung at us out of some mysterious ambush, nor yet unholy inventions of rascally rich men, nor yet inventions of rascally rich men, nor yet the puzzling devices by which ingenious lawyers build up huge rights out of a multitude of small wrongs, but merely organizations of a perfectly intelligible sort which the law has licensed for the

ion or huge company of some kind: the employee is one of hundreds or of thou-sands brought together, not by individual masters whom they know and with whom marshalled in great numbers for the per-formance of a multitude of particular tasks inder a common discipline. They generally use dangerous and powerful machinery over whose repair and renewal they have no control. New rules must be devised with regard to their obligations and their ights, their obligations to their employers constitutionality of the law appeared to and their responsibilities to one another derive very little comfort from the proceedings to-day. ured, for their support when disabled.

From this the Governor went on to the matter of employers' liability, saying:

We call these questions of employers liability questions of workingmen's com-pensation, but those terms do not suggest very new and very big and very complex about these new relations of capital and A new economic society has sprung up and we must effect a new set of adjust ents. We must not pit power against weakness The employer is generally in our day, as I have said, not an individual but a powerful group of individuals, and yet the workingman is still, under our existing law, an individual when dealing with his employer, in case of accident, for example, or of loss or of illness, as well as in every

appeal to our hearts as well as to our con-

As to the regulation of corporations by commission the Governor said: We have a Public I tilities Commission in New Jersey, but it has hardly more than powers of inquiry and advice. It could even as it stands be made a powerful instrument of publicity and of opinion, but it may also modestly wait until it is asked before expressing a judgment and in any case it will have the uncomfortable consciousness that its opinion is gratuitou and carries no weight of effective authority This will not do. It is understood by every body who knows anything of the common interest that it must have complete regu lative powers: the power to regulate rates

the power to learn and make public every-thing that should furnish a basis for the public judgment with regard to the sound-ness, the efficiency, the economy of the business the power, in brief, to adjust such service at every point and in every respect, whether of equipment or charges Fort had pressed their way through the or methods of financing or means of service affected. This can be done, as experience elsewhere has demonstrated, not only without destroying the profits of such busi ness but also with the effect of putting SOLD POISON TO MRS. SCHENK those who conduct it no less than for thos

Back of all reform lies the method of getting it. Back of the question what you want lies the question, the fundamental Says She Also Wanted Arsenic, Which He question of all government, how are you going to get it? How are you going to get public servants who will obtain it for you? How are you going to get genuine repre ests and not their own or the interests of of the many? These are the queries which have drawn the attention of the whole country to the subject of the direct primary the direct choice of representatives by the people without the intervention of the arsenic and that he refused to give the nominating machine, the nominating or ganization

I earnestly commend to your careful in recent years adopted in the State of Oregon, whose effect has been to bring government back to the people and to protect it from the control of the representa-tives of selfish and special interests. They seem to me to point the direction which we must also take before we have completed our regeneration of a government which has suffered so seriously and so long as ours agement and organized selfishness.

in order that the people may once for all take charge of their own affairs, their own political organization and association; and the methods of primary selection should be so perfected that the primaries will be methods of election themselves are meant We have here the undoubtedly sound

are to organize alike their parties and their government, and those measures which true representatives of the people will cer-tainly favor and adopt—systematic com-pensation for injured workingmen, the careful regulation in the common interest of all corporations, both in respect of their very nighest success in the years to come organization and of their methods of busi-

The Governor spoke of the high cost of living, and continued:

We have a partial remedy at our own hand-a remedy which was proposed to the Legislature last year by Mr. James of Huddefeated in some questionable fashion in the last hours of the session. It is esti-mated that most of the food supply of the people of northern New Jersey and half the food supply for New York city is kept in cold storage warehouses in Hudson county awaiting the desired state of the market. There is abundant reason to believe that it is the practice of dealers to seed the seed of the s when the market is satisfactory for that Schenk were the principals

Following the inaugural ceremonie Gov. Wilson returned to the State House from the front of which he reviewed sev-eral thousand enthusiastic paraders. A luncheon followed and then the new Governor was taken back to the State House, where he spent the afternoon shaking hands at a public reception Thirty officers from the National Guard Thirty officers from the National Guard introduced the visitors each in turn. One officer counted that he made the circle about the chamber two hundred times, from which it was estimated that Gov. Wilson shook hands with six thousand persons during the afternoon alone. At 5 o'clock he retired for a short rest in order to be ready for the evening reception, at which the handshaking was resumed. sort which the law has licensed for the convenience of extensive business, organizations which have proved very useful but which have for the time being slipped out of the control of the very law that gave them leave to be and that can make or unmake them at pleasure."

Referring in general to the relations of employer and employee the Governor said:

Gov. Wilson to Speak in Jersey City.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey will be one of the speakers at the Jersey they have personal relations, but by agents City Board of Trade banquet at the Jer of one sort or another. Workingmen are say City Club to-morrow evening. Hi City Club to-morrow evening. His subject will be "Business and the Community." Others who will respond to toasts are Jacob Gould Schurman, presi-dent of Cornell University; Thomas N. McCarter, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey; Richard V. Lindabury, the Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick of Montelair, William McAdoo and Mayor H. Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City

> James E. Martine Has a Relapse. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 17.-James F. Martine who is ill with the grip but was thought to be improving, has had a ve-

> lapse. A physician was summoned yes-terday, and he found the patient very

weak. It is feared that an abscess has formed in the head. Dartmouth Engineers Have a Dinner. The Thayer Society of Engineers of Dartmouth College dined last night at the Dartmouth Club, which is in the Mansfield, 12 West Forty-fourth street. President Ernest F. Nichols, Prof. Fletcher, Prof. Hazen and Prof. Holden came down from Hanover to attend the dinner. Others there were Allen Hazen, president of the Thayer Society; Otis Hovey, J. P. Snow, chief engineer of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and John J. Hubbard.

Some of Commissioner Thompson's Money

A jury before Supreme Court Justice

February 7 and 21

March 7, 1911 Round \$50 Trip FROM NEW YORK.

for l'ebruary tours good for two weeks or March tour good until May 31 SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAINS.

Pennsylvania R. R.

DOCTOR TELLS OF SUPPLYING

SUGAR OF LEAD.

Refused, and That She Declared She

Had Got the Arsenie Elsewhere Chauffeur Tells of Clandestine Trips WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 17 - In the trial of Mrs. Laura Farnsworth Schenk, ac cused of poisoning her husband, Dr. J. W Myers to-day testified that Mrs. Schenk got bichloride tablets and an ounce of sugar of lead from him, that she asked for two ounces of Fowler's solution of

arsenic to her. He also testified that Mrs. Schenk had said that she would pay him well for it and also that she had asked him to keep her visit secret

Dr. Myers also said that when he refused the Fowler's solution Mrs. Schenk told him that she had got some of it two weeks before from another physician, but refused to give this doctor's name.

Attorney Boyce for the defence cross examining Dr. Myers asked him in regard to taking bribes while a Councilprimary laws, extended and perfected, will man whether Albert Schenk, brother of pave the way. They should be extended to John, had bribed him now. To both these questions Myers answered "no."

Dr. E. J. Burns was then called. He said that after he had been called in by Dr. Frank Le Moyne Hupp to examine Schenk he arrived at the decision that Schenk was suffering from lead poisonput upon the same free footing that the ing. A hypothetical question covering three typewritten pages was then propounded to Burns by Prosecuting Attorney Handlan. Attorney J. J. P. O'Brien objected to the question but the objection was overruled.

The question dealt with all the conditions of John Schenk's illness since he returned from his European trip and the chemical analysis of the water and medicine In answer Dr. Burns said:

"The facts would indicate to me that prior to October 21 the patient was sufferness, and especially of public service cor-porations: the equalization of taxes and ing from chronic lead poisoning; that on the conservation of the natural resources October 21 and 22 he was suffering from of the State and of the health and safety of acute arsenic poisoning; that subsequently to October 22 he was suffering from both chronic lead poisoning and acute arsenic poisoning

Lundy Wilson, the chauffeur of the Schenks, who was on the stand during the morning session, gave evidence that is unprintable. He told of the numerous clandestine trips of Mrs. Schenk and Dan Phillips and also testified that he had carried notes between the pair. Wilson said that on these rides they always stopped near Smithfield, Ohio, and that he would then get out of the car and stay away until he heard the tcot of the horn on the machine, which was a signal

The State will probably rest to-morrow or Thursday Letters are being received from all parts of the country from cranks who think Mrs Schenk innocent and offer has

parts of the country from cranks who think Mrs. Schenk innocent and offer her advice. Attorney O'Brien said that one of these suggestions was sent in a special sit in secret session (the reporters having delivery letter from New York and that the advice was so good that it will be followed by the lawyers for the defence.

precedent for such a meeting, was right. ON LIMITING R. R. PROFITS. Dangerous if it's Done Without Guaran- formal conference. teeing Them, Says Mr. Hines.

Walker D. Hines, chairman of the board discussed. Mr. Mitchel and Comptroller and general counsel of the Atchison. Topeka and Santa Fe, spoke last night the city should start an independent subbefore the Traffic Club at its menthly way. The other members of the board meeting at the Waldorf on the interstate who are not willing to commit themselves commerce law. Mr. Hirles said that as at this moment to spending the city's result of the acts of 1906 and 1910 the money on a separate subway offered Interstate Commerce Commission "can many suggestions for the modification affect and indeed control the earning power of the railroad companies. Under resent circumstances it is largely 'up to' the commission to decide whether the element of hope shall be eliminated from railroad investments, and consequently to decide whether the inducement in the ing of the elevated roads and the extento decide whether the inducement in the future to capital to invest in railroads shall be sufficient to bring about the investment necessary to extend and improve the railroads in accordance with the needs of the public. It is believed that the commission has a profound realization of its responsibilities and will deal in a businessilie way with the traborough company should spend its own money for the construction of its pro-posed new branches so that the city could provide for building a new subway on the East Side. Mr. Mitchel said after the deal in a businesslike way with the tre-mendous practical problems which con-

"There is no provision of the interstate immerce law." Mr. Hines continued. "There is no provision of the interstate commerce law," Mr. Hines continued, "that railroad rates are unlawful if they produce a return which exceeds some moderate interest rate on the value of the railroad property. If there had been such a limitation the railroads of this country could not have been developed as they have been. If there ever shall be such a limitation it will, unless accompanied by a Government guaranty of a fair return, have a tremendously discouraging effect upon railroad investments. As a matter of fact the general average rate of return on railroad properties in this country is in all probability ments. As a matter of fact the general average rate of return on railroad properties in this country is in all probability less than 6 per cent, upon the value, whether tested by reproduction cost or otherwise. But any declaration of law that the return shall not exceed 6 per cent, would serve as a warning to investors not to invest in railroad properties, since they would be deprived of the hope of any return in excess of a moderate interest rate but would continue to be confronted with the possibility and probability of having such moderate return reduced from time to time by business reduced from time to time by business depression without protection or limit of

any sort."
The club adopted a resolution authorizing its president to appear before the New York Harbor Line Board at its hear-ing on January 25 to advocate the grant-ing of the request made by the Interna-tional Mercantile Marine for permission to extend two of the piers in the Chelsea district to accommodate the new White Star ships Titanic and Olympic.

Little Girl Burned to Death.

Two-year-old Louise Lizza of 186 Twelfth street, Jersey City, toddled law of insurance.

This is the first adjustment needed, because it affects the rights, the happiness, the lives and fortunes of the largest number, and because it is the adjustment for which pushed because



Last Days of Exhibition

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

On Free View 9 A. M. until 6 P. M.

The Objects of Art and Antiquity which belonged to the late

William M. Laffan

Valuable Paintings

Will Be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale

On Friday Evening of This Week at 8:15 At Mendelssohn Hall

> Fortieth Street, East of Broadway Admission by card may be had free of the managers

And on Friday and Saturday Afternoons Of This Week at 2:30 o'clock

At the American Art Galleries

The Oriental Porcelains and other objects of Art and Antiquity

The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,

6 Fast 23d Street, Madison Square So.

Desks of All Kinds

Office and Library

Chairs and Tables,

Sectional Bookcases.

Filing Cabinets in Wood and Steel

Prompt Service Honest Prices

The Globe-Wernicke Co.,

380-382 Broadway

HEADS TOGETHER ON SUBWAYS

M'ANENY SAYS ESTIMATE BOARD

MADE PROGRESS.

Got Further in Two Hours Yesterday

The Board of Estimate met vesterday

whether a committee of the whole could

Aldermen, who held that there was no

Thereupon the meeting became an in-

Prendergast held to their opinion that

of the Interborough plans in such a way

that objections would be done away

insisted that the proposed third track

sions of the present subway should be

considered as one proposition. The Interborough has made it clear that it would not build the new subway branches unless it could add a third track to the

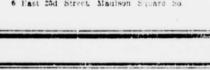
Mr. Miller also thought that the Inter-

Borough President Miller of The Bronx

For nearly two hours traction was

Than in Past Two Months - Public Service Men to Sit In To-day Miller

Wants City to Entld Past Side Line





Business Success In the Making

You buy advertised goods so largely because you realize that any manufacturer marking his goods, either by name or trade-mark, has faith in his product and is willing to back it up with his business reputation.

That confidence of the manufacturer is injected into you. You buy his goods. You like them. You buy again. You tell your friends. That's the way businesses are built up.

The advertising in the Surface Cars of New York City is a guide to standard merchandise. It develops confidence and makes sales. These advertisers knowask them.

We have the exclusive control and sale of all advertising space in the

New York City Surface Cars And 5th Avenue Auto Buses

Study the Cards-We Have a Standard Ask for rates and information

New York City Car **Advertising Company**

225 Fifth Avenue Telephone 4680 Madison

borough company should spend its own money for the construction of its proposed new branches so that the city could provide for building a new subway on the East Side. Mr. Mitchel said after the meeting that this seemed to indicate that Mr. Miller had come round to his and Mr. Prendergast's view, but the opinion was expressed by the Mayor and other members that this was merely placed before the board as a suggestion and that when the meeting ended there was no new alignment of the members.

It was decided as there was no possibility of an agreement yesterday to adjourn to this afternoon, when the

bility of an agreement yesterday to adjourn to this afternoon, when the Public Service Commission will be asked to take part in the conference.

Borough President McAneny of Man-

331/3% DISCOUNT

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON ALFRED H. SMITH &

POSITIVELY LAST 30 DAYS This is the last opportunity to obtain the greatest values in high-grade lewelry ever offered the buying public. Diamonds, Pearls, Rucies, Sapphires, Emeralds, Gold and Silver-ware—and a tew fine Oriental Pearl Necklaces—from \$225 up

CHESTER BILLINGS & SON'S STORE, 5th Ave. at 34th St.